

The Laurens Advertiser.

VOLUME XXXI.

LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

NUMBER 48

WAR WITH MEXICO EMINENT NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED

WILSON REFUSES DEMAND TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Virtually Entire Strength of National Guard of all States Called Out by President Wilson to Protect Mexican Border from Inroads. Hundred Thousand Called to Arms.

Washington, June 20.—The American note handed to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador, designate, this morning flatly rejects Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico and rebukes the Carranza government for the discourteous tone and the temper of the last communication which was about 6,000 words long.

Continued outrages against Americans and their property both in Mexico and on American soil were reviewed.

A warning was given the troops will be kept in Mexico until the de facto government performs its duty, which the United States has not sought, of pursuing bandits who ought to be arrested and punished by the Mexican government. The note concludes with a statement that if the de facto government should continue to ignore this obligation and carries its threat to defend its territory by an appeal to arms against American troops, the gravest consequences will follow.

"While this government would deeply regret such a result," says the note, "it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States, and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long, with patience and forbearance."

The note which was signed by Lansing and directed to Carranza by the foreign minister, at the outset refers to the Mexican note of May 22 expressing "surprise and regret, which has been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government in Mexico."

The progress of the revolution in Mexico is viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment by the United States government. For three years the country has been torn with civil strife. The lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed, vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise has been destroyed or rendered non-productive, by its permitted to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken and in some cases barbarously taken, and murderers have neither been apprehended or brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexican conditions more deplorable than these which have existed there during these recent years of civil strife.

Washington, June 18.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of all the States and the District of Columbia was ordered mustered into the federal service tonight by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

Gen. Funston, commanding the border forces, will designate the time and place for movements of Guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the State forces would be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National Guard call, Secretary Daniels of the navy department ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

At the war, navy and state departments it was stated that no new advice as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by Gen. Carranza's note demanding the recall of Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by Gen. Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added yesterday the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Texas.

Administration officials made no attempt to conceal tonight their relief over the safe return of Maj. Anderson's cavalry squadron to Brownsville after their successful bandit chase. The troopers crossed in pursuit of bandits in the face of intimations that they would be attacked if they did so. Gen. Funston himself reported that he anticipated fighting, presumably with Carranza forces.

Mobilization of the National

arate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies, each of which must have a minimum strength of 65 men when mustered into the federal service.

TRAYNHAM GUARDS

READY TO GO

Young Soldiers Encamped in the Armory waiting on Orders to Move. Immediately after the call to arms received Sunday night the Traynham Guards, officially known as Co. D, 1st Regiment, South Carolina National Guards, began to mobilize at the armory and by Monday at noon almost the entire company had assembled. Yesterday afternoon the physically deficient had been weeded out and the company recruited to the minimum strength required by the war department and was ready to report for duty. The company will leave for Columbia either today or tomorrow in all probability and will encamp at Styr, a few miles out of the city, until further orders from Washington.

A large part of Monday and Tuesday was taken up with physical examinations. Doctors Ferguson, Vincent, Bearden, and Hughes gave their services free of charge for this service and were duly thanked by the company officers. It was an arduous job and required much painstaking care.

The company as it stands today gives every appearance of being anxious and ready to go if needed. It has been a hardship for some of them to go, but they have stuck to the colors in the face of it. They have spent most of the time since Monday morning in the armory, where they have been getting their accoutrements in shape and incidentally enjoying a certain freedom and relaxation.

The following is the present roll of the company, those who have signed up to go:

Captain, Arthur Lee.

1st Lieutenant, D. Roy Simpson.

2nd Lieutenant, Joe F. Smith.

Sergeants, J. R. Elcheberger, Will Weathers, Jim Lewis.

Corporals, W. R. King, Claude Weathers, L. T. Fuller, J. C. Cannon.

Charles Alexander.

Privates.

J. P. Caldwell, Victor Montjoy, John Radford, Cecil Radford, C. T. Whitten.

C. C. Craddock, Clarence Riddle.

T. J. Burns, P. B. Abernethy, W. P. Rushton, Howard King, Oscar Moseley, Ben Campbell, Grover Jones.

E. C. McMillan, L. H. Clayton, John Kellar, Roy Rickman, S. C. Medlock.

Coy S. Payne, V. R. Rutledge.

John Ledford, Will Morris, W. C. Stroud, W. F. Martin, W. H. A. Baldwin, George Ferguson, Robert Barnett.

Conway Morris, J. R. McManus, J. K. Nelson, J. R. Payne, Ed King, C. M. Morris, L. F. Avery.

J. B. Couch, J. T. Whaley, John Weathers, E. Robison, Bee Walker, Lee Weeks, J. E. Huff.

L. Corbin, B. T. Fuller, Murphy Sumerel, W. L. Barton, W. J. Gregory.

Douglas Barnett.

Clarence Tumbler, Carlisle Bolt, Sam Bolt, Ben Denson, Frank Craig.

Carl Reams.

Cooks—A. B. Green, Mitchell Fletcher.

General Call Sent.

Telegrams calling for the militia were sent tonight to the governors of all States except the three whose guardsmen already have been mustered in, after an all day conference at the war department attended by Secretary Baker, Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Bliss, chief of the mobile army, and Brig. Gen. Mills, chief of the militia division, general staff. Brig. Gen. McCombs, president of the army war college, also was consulted. Since Mr. Baker did not find it necessary to confer with the White House late last night, it was apparent the decision to bring out the militia was reached then.

By the new orders there will be placed at Gen. Funston's disposal two major generals and 21 brigadier generals of militia with their complete infantry commands. The entire infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania are called out as are 15 full brigades from other States. In all 88 regiments of infantry, with 13 separate battalions and many sep-

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STATE CAMPAIGNERS MET IN SPARTANBURG

Meeting a Quiet and Orderly One

SPEAK TOMORROW
IN GREENVILLE

About a Thousand People Heard Candidates Speak. Local People Attended Meeting and Say that Cooper had Edge on Other Candidates.

Quite a number of people attended the campaign meeting in Spartanburg yesterday. The Advertiser representative questioned half a dozen visitors as to the reception the candidates received. Four of them stated that Cooper and Manning were the favorites, adding that, while they might have been partial to the home candidate, they considered that Cooper was the favorite of the day, with Manning and Blease following in order. A fifth said that Manning was the favorite and a sixth was reported as saying that Cooper and Blease carried the day and that Manning wasn't in it. The last named said that he was a former Bleasite who was going to vote for Cooper and said too, that he might have been prejudiced.

The Spartanburg Journal carried the following account of the meeting in its last issue yesterday:

Before a gathering of voters, variously estimated between 750 and 1,500, the candidates for governor and other state offices, delivered the first speeches of the 1916 campaign on the courthouse lawn today, beginning at 11 o'clock. The crowd was undemonstrative and cheers were infrequent during the speeches, though every candidate received liberal, though not an over-amount of applause, at the close of their speeches.

The campaign was formally opened in the county court room with prayer by Rev. C. C. Herbert, pastor of the Central Methodist church. After this the crowd had grown so large that the meeting was forced to adjourn to the courthouse lawn.

The candidates met this morning at 10 o'clock and elected William Banks Dove, candidate for secretary of state, chairman and secretary, and Albert D. Fant, candidate for railroad commissioner, assistant secretary. It was decided that the candidates for governor should speak first today, to be followed by the candidates for lieutenant governor and on down the line according to importance of the office. Candidates for governor will speak twenty-five minutes each and the other candidates will divide two hours between them. It is understood that the unopposed candidates will drop out of the tour after the first few days. The order of the speaking will rotate, the candidates for lieutenant governor speaking first tomorrow and the candidates for governor last.

Bleas Speaks First.

Former Governor Cole L. Bleas, the first speaker today, read his speech, which was principally made upon an attack on the administration of Governor Manning, bringing out more prominently his claims that a greater amount of lawlessness had prevailed during the administration of the present governor than there had been during his term two years previous.

The former governor opened his speech with a rap at the subcommittee of the State democratic executive committee for their action in opening the campaign in the Piedmont section, when the farmers, he said, were busy in the fields and could not attend the speaking. He charged that this was an effort to reduce the popularity of the county-to-county campaign. He said this committee would never have the pleasure of arranging another speaking itinerary.

For the greater part of his time Mr. Bleas presented what he considered the weak spots in the present administration and charged that Governor Manning had used the pardon power in certain cases, which would not have appealed "even to me," he said. He cited some instances in which he thought that Governor Manning had misused the power of the pardon. He charged that the administration had been extravagant, which necessitated an increase in taxes. He said there were useless expenditures. He blamed the administration with the riots which had occurred at Charleston, Winnsboro and other places and with all other acts of lawlessness in the State.

R. A. Cooper Speaks.

Robert A. Cooper, the second candidate for governor to speak, took up some of the more important issues for the advancement of the State and stated that he never had and never would try to pull some one down in an effort to strengthen himself. He spoke at considerable length upon the need of enlarging and extending the work of the State colleges and gave a clear outline of where he stood in placing educational advantages in the reach

(Continued on Page Four.)

TRAXLER ANNOUNCES AGAINST NICHOLLS

Springs Surprise in Fourth District Politics

WAS POSTMASTER
AT GREENVILLE

Gives out Statement in which He Says that He Will Conduct his Campaign for Law and Order. Gave up \$3,000 Job to Make the Race.

David B. Traxler, of Greenville, sprung a surprise in Fourth Congressional District political circles Monday by resigning his job as postmaster at Greenville and announcing his candidacy for congress against the incumbent, S. J. Nicholls, and A. H. Miller, of Greer.

Mr. Traxler is well known in the city of Laurens, having been here on several occasions on business. Several months ago he came to the city to address a booster meeting in the interest of the chamber of commerce, he having had a wide experience in that kind of work and in pushing Y. M. C. A. campaigns.

The following concerning his announcement was taken from yesterday's Greenville News:

"While in St. Louis attending the Democratic convention last week, I determined to make the race for congress," said David B. Traxler, who yesterday resigned as postmaster at Greenville. He went on to say that he expected to make a determined fight for the congressional seat and would conduct his campaign for law and order. He asked the support of all his friends and other voters of the district who entertain the same sentiments. "I have long stood for those principles," said Mr. Traxler, who promised that he would make known his full platform at an early date.

Mr. Traxler filed his resignation yesterday but he will not immediately relinquish the duties of the office, as there are certain forms that the post office department follows in the event of a change in administration of a post office.

Mr. Traxler had a telephone communication with the postoffice department yesterday before he went to Spartanburg to file his pledge with John Gary Evans, the State chairman. Mr. Traxler said the officials in Washington complimented him on the manner in which he had acted as postmaster and that regret was expressed at his resignation.

A representative of Mr. Traxler went to Columbia yesterday and filed with the secretary of state the other pledge required of candidates for State offices.

Mr. Traxler said that when it became known in Spartanburg that he would make the race for congress numerous persons came to him and expressing their interest congratulated him upon his decision to enter the campaign.

David B. Traxler has been postmaster of Greenville some months more than a year. His appointment was made by President Wilson upon the recommendation of Senators Tillman and Smith.

Mr. Traxler, in speaking of his entry into the congressional campaign said that he was confident of winning. "There is no truth," he said, "in the report current on the streets, that I was forced to resign as postmaster. These canards were put in circulation by politicians opposed to me. The resignation is effective at the will of the department and I took the step at this time in order to be free to conduct my campaign. I had been considering the matter some time, and made the decision while in St. Louis. I found that my branch of the party was without a leader and this was my motive in entering the race."

"I know that there are certain criticisms because I gave up the office to make the race for congress, but I felt willing to make the sacrifice for the cause of the faction I represent in South Carolina politics."

There will be three candidates in the field for members of congress from the fourth district—they being S. J. Nicholls, the incumbent; A. H. Miller, of Greer, who was in the same campaign two years ago, and D. B. Traxler.

The resignation of Mr. Traxler as

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WILSON & MARSHALL TO LEAD DEMOCRATS

Re-Nominated at St. Louis Convention

WILSON GRATEFUL
TO HIS FRIENDS

Coliseum, St. Louis, June 15.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation tonight by the democratic national convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday morning.

Contrary to expectations, the convention did not finish its work because the platform was not ready, and it will meet again at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

It was announced in the convention that the subcommittee drafting the platform had finished its work, but that the entire resolutions committee was not assembled to pass upon it. President Wilson's own plank, charging conspiracy among some foreign-born citizens for the benefit of foreign powers, and denouncing any political party which benefits and not repudiates such a situation, was incorporated in the platform, just as the president had sent it from Washington. It was understood that the president insisted that the plank should be in the platform in the way he had drawn it.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination tonight, but there was a possibility that some vice presidential booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall. They melted away, however, when the convention got in session and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made, a rearing chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who nominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared:

"I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, for vice president."

To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote, Robert Emmett Burke, of Illinois, who came to the convention announcing that he was opposed to the president. His vote technically made the president's nomination 1,091 to 1.

Wilson is Notified.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson was notified at 1 o'clock tonight by Secretary Tumulty that he and Vice President Marshall had been nominated by acclamation at the St. Louis convention.

His only comment was "I am very grateful for my generous friends."

Mr. Wilson had gone to bed a few minutes before, after spending the evening with his wife and a party of officials receiving the returns from the convention and waiting for the nomination.

He retired, however, only after a telephone message had come giving satisfactory assurances that reported opposition to the emphatic terms of his Americanism plank would not be serious, and that the declaration condemning the political activities of citizens of foreign lineage would go into the democratic platform exactly as he had drafted it.

Aroused early in the night by word from St. Louis that some party leaders wanted to make the declaration less caustic and recast it into a more general stigmatization of such activities, the president notified his personal representatives at the convention that he would consent to no emasculation of the plank.

So determined was the president upon the point that it was said he was prepared to go to St. Louis and carry his plea in person to the floor of the convention should persistent opposition develop. It was apparent, however, that he did not anticipate such a step would be necessary, and the report that came later bore out his belief, that most of the leaders had favored acceptance of the plank since it was telegraphed to St. Louis yesterday.

Rural Carriers to Meet.

The rural letter carriers of the county are looking forward with much pleasure to the state meeting of the carriers' association which is to be held in Columbia July 3rd and 4th. President Johnson, of Gray Court, has just completed the program, which is a very interesting one.